## 1AC

### Plan

Plan text: The United States ought to require that employers pay a living wage indexed to cost of living.

LWAC 6 Living Wage Action Coalition (a coalition for action on living wage). “Campus Living Wage Resources: What’s a Living Wage?” May 1st, 2006. http://www.livingwageaction.org/resources\_lw.htm

**What's a Living Wage?** A living wage is a decent wage. It affords the earner and her or his family the most basic costs of living without need for government support or poverty programs. With a living wage an individual can take pride in her work and enjoy the decency of a life beyond poverty, beyond an endless cycle of working and sleeping, beyond the ditch of poverty wages. A living wage is a complete consideration of the cost of living. **Wages vary according to location, as costs of living vary.** A living wage in rural Louisiana is around $9.33, while in Washington, DC it's closer to $15 an hour. (learn how to calculate a living wage here: Living Wage 101) **A living wage as opposed to the federal poverty line**, **takes into account** the many **necessary factors in calculating** the **actual costs in a specific geographic area**. Both the Economic Policy Institute’s “Basic Family Budget” and Wider Opportunities for Women’s “Self Sufficiency Standard” use thorough research into the seven components of the cost of living to arrive at similar minimum incomes. You would do best to read the two organizations’ own descriptions and detail of their data and approach, but both are summarized here.

Use reasonability on topicality or theory about my advocacy with a brightline of link and impact turn ground and disclosure of the plan text over a month before the tournament. A. There are multiple legitimate interpretations of the topic and the aff goes into the round blind. I had to choose between mutually exclusive interps and the neg can always read T so don’t punish me for having to set grounds. B. Increases topical clash by avoiding unnecessary theory; I am open to accepting neg interps provided they are reasonable and solves abuse on spec because I’ll clarify in CX. C. I can’t read T on the neg and the NC is reactive, so he can always pick a strategy that adapts to meet my AC and give him a shot at winning the round.

### Adv 1 = Warming

Higher minimum wage spurs technical innovation.

Popelka 14 Larry Popelka. “The Case for a Higher Minimum Wage to Drive Innovation.” Bloomberg Businessweek. May 13th, 2014. http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-05-13/the-case-for-a-higher-minimum-wage-to-drive-innovation

The minimum wage debate is missing one important point: **Higher minimum wages spur innovation**. A lot of companies sell products and services to help streamline operations and lower costs. Cheap labor is a barrier to innovation because it means that any investment in new equipment will take that much longer to pay off for the customer. As U.S. minimum wage labor got cheaper in real dollar terms over the past decade, it has become harder for these companies to innovate. A great example is Ecolab (ECL), a company that sells cleaning products and equipment to hotels, restaurants, and other businesses that employ minimum wage workers. **Ecolab’s business model is to provide advanced, automated cleaning equipment and supplies** (such as self-dosing washing machines and automated cleaning devices) **that get the job done with less labor,** thus **reducing costs. As labor costs** stay flat or **go down, it becomes harder for Ecolab to demonstrate economic value** through labor savings to its customers. **Ecolab and companies like it are probably sitting on innovations that don’t yet pay out** but might become viable if the minimum wage were to increase to $9 or $10 per hour. A February report from the Congressional Budget Office report estimates that a minimum wage at $10 per hour would cost the economy 500,000 jobs. But this analysis fails to take into account the secondary and tertiary benefits of “innovation stimulus” from a minimum wage hike that would probably add higher-skilled jobs to the economy. McDonald’s (MCD), one of the largest employers of minimum wage workers, owes much of its historic success to rising minimum wages. Ray Kroc’s original business model at McDonald’s when he founded it in 1955 was to develop more efficient ways to cook and serve hamburgers; he used automated equipment and more standardized ways of working so his shops could produce more food per employee. So went the invention of “fast food.” McDonald’s was able to undercut local hamburger shops on cost. Its success was fueled by a rapidly rising federal minimum wage, which grew from 75¢ per hour, when McDonald’s was founded, to $1.40 per hour just 12 years later, making it harder for local hamburger joints with higher labor costs to compete. McDonald’s success also created a variety of new jobs. A new set of companies was formed to supply high-tech fast food equipment; one was llinois-based Prince Castle, which was founded in 1955 to service McDonald’s and now sells fast food equipment globally. **The UPC barcode is another example** of an innovation made feasible by higher minimum wages. Prior to the invention of barcodes, grocery stock clerks manually attached price stickers to every package in a supermarket. Printed barcodes on packages eventually eliminated that task, saving grocery retailers millions of dollars in labor. But in 1973, **even though IBM had developed a working barcode** system, none of the **grocery chains** wanted to adopt it. They **couldn’t justify the investment because minimum wage** labor **cost** only **$1.60 per hour, making it cheaper** for them **to** keep **manually apply**ing **price stickers**. By 1980, the minimum wage had jumped to $3.10 per hour, drastically changing the economics and leading almost every store to convert to a UPC system by 1985. Story: Gap Raises Wages and—Surprise—More People Want to Work There While many stock clerks lost their jobs, several new industries were created.IBM (IBM), NCR (NCR), and additional computing companies benefited by selling scanner systems that later went global. And AC Nielsen (NLSN) created a new business selling the available scanner data and sales analytics to manufacturers to help them better understand how their products were selling and how well their marketing worked. Today, Nielsen employs 40,000 people in jobs that pay a lot more than stock clerks earn. **RFID tags represent** the **next gen**eration of **product scanning, but the tech**nology still **sits on the sidelines because it hasn’t crossed that cost-benefit threshold.** The tags use radio frequency signals to allow products to be scanned and inventory to be managed in bulk from a distance, eliminating the need for workers to scan individual items. The cost has come down to 7¢ per tag, making them close to affordable, so it is possible that a minimum wage change would make this technology widely viable. Hundreds, **perhaps thousands**, **of** such **innovations might become commonplace via a simple change in the minimum wage**. Smart, innovative companies should be pushing for a minimum wage increase because it represents an opportunity to create disruptive products and services that will move companies, industries, and the U.S. economy forward.

Innovation solves warming.

Norris and Jenkins 9 Teryn Norris (Project Director at the Breakthrough Institute) and Jessie Jenkins (Director of Energy and Climate Policy, The Breakthrough Institute), “ Want to Save the World? Make Clean Energy Cheap,” Huffington Post, March 10, 2009. http://www.thebreakthrough.org/blog/2009/03/want\_to\_save\_the\_world\_make\_cl.shtml

Whatever the cause, we have very little chance of overcoming climate change without enlisting young **innovators** at a drastically greater scale. Simply put, they **represent** one of **the most important catalyst**s **for** creating **a clean energy economy** and achieving long-term prosperity. The reason is this: at its core, **climate change is a challenge of** technology **innovation.** Over **the next four decades,** **global energy demand will** approximately **double**. Most of this growth will happen in developing nations as they continue lifting their citizens out of poverty and building modern societies. **But** over the same period, global greenhouse gas **emissions must fall dramatically** to avert the worst consequences of climate change. Shortly before his untimely death in 2005, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Smalley coined this the "Terawatt Challenge": increasing global energy production from roughly 15 terawatts in 2005 to 60 terawatts annually by 2100 in a way that simultaneously confronts the challenges of global warming, poverty alleviation, and resource depletion. The single greatest obstacle to meeting the Terawatt Challenge is the "technology gap" between dirty and clean energy sources. Low-carbon energy technologies remain significantly more expensive than fossil fuels. For example, solar photovoltaic electricity costs up to three to five times that of coal electricity, and plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles can be twice as expensive as their gasoline-fueled competitors. **Unless** this technology gap is bridged and **clean** energy **tech**nologies **become[s] affordable** and scalable, **poor and rich nations alike will continue opposing** significant **prices on** their carbon **emissions and** will continue **rely**ing primarily up**on** coal and other **fossil fuels** to power their development. **This will** virtually **assure massive climate destabilization.** So the task is clear: to avoid climate catastrophe and create a new energy economy, we must unleash our forces of innovation - namely, scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs- to invent a new portfolio of truly scalable clean energy technologies, chart new paths to bring these technologies to market, and ensure they are affordable enough to deploy throughout the world.

Wage increases enable reductions in work hours which solves global warming

**Cha 13** Mijin Cha (staff writer). “How Income Inequality Contributes to Climate Change.” Demos. February 8th, 2013. http://www.demos.org/blog/how-income-inequality-contributes-climate-change

Here’s another reason why **income inequality is** so destructive—it’s ruining our planet and **increasing** the severity of **climate change**. A new paper from the Center on Economic and Policy Research looks at a novel way to slow climate change: reduce the hours that we work. For reasons that are not entirely understood, **shorter work hours are linked with lower g**reen**h**ouse **g**as **emissions**. By just reducing the annual work hours by 0.5 percent for the rest of the century, one-quarter to one-half of global warming not locked in -- i.e. the warming that will already occur due to the 1990 levels of greenhouse gases already in the atmosphere -- would be eliminated. Unfortunately, the **high** level of income **inequality makes reducing work hours** very **difficult** in the U.S. Between 1973-2007, nearly two-thirds of all income gains went to just the top 1 percent of households. This very small minority of households could have their work hours reduced and absorb the accompanying decrease in pay. The vast majority of households, however, are working more hours and increasing productivity, but seeing a reduction in take home pay. As my colleague Joe Hines detailed, workers are increasing hours and output, but seeing their pay fall. **With** this level of **economic insecurity, workers cannot afford to work less**, even if it is better for the climate. ﻿ Americans already work many more hours more per year than western European countries. In 2005, Western European work hours per person were roughly 50 percent less than the U.S. The average German worker works 20 percent less per year than the average American. The greenhouse gas emissions per capita in America is nearly twice that of Germany. Again, the reasons for this relationship is not entirely clear but reduced work hours increases **leisure time**, which **gives people more time to cook, versus eating out, or walk, instead of drive**, and other sustainable practices. **Working less could** also **decrease commuting time and carbon footprint**. Unfortunately, only a few households can currently afford to work less and have more free time. **Increasing wages for the average worker is** not only good for our economy, it’s **good for our planet.**

Ocean studies prove warming causes extinction.

Sify 10 Citing Ove Hoegh-Gulberg (Professor @ University of Queensland and Director of the Global Change Institute) AND Citing John Bruno (Associate Professor of Marine Science @ UNC) Sify News, “Could unbridled climate changes lead to human extinction?” June 19th 2010, http://www.sify.com/news/could-unbridled-climate-changes-lead-to-human-extinction-news-international-kgtrOhdaahc.html

Sydney: Scientists have sounded alarm bells about how growing concentrations of greenhouse gases are driving irreversible and dramatic changes in the way the oceans function, providing evidence that humankind could well be on the way to the next great extinction. The findings of the comprehensive report: 'The impact of climate change on the world's marine ecosystems' emerged from a synthesis of recent research on the world's oceans, carried out by two of the world's leading marine scientists. One of the authors of the report is Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, professor at The University of Queensland and the director of its Global Change Institute (GCI). 'We may see sudden, unexpected changes that have serious ramifications for the overall well-being of humans, including the capacity of the planet to support people. This is further evidence that we are well on the way to the next great extinction event,' says Hoegh-Guldberg. 'The findings have enormous implications for mankind, particularly if the trend continues. The earth's ocean, which produces half of the oxygen we breathe and absorbs 30 per cent of human-generated carbon dioxide, is equivalent to its heart and lungs. This study shows worrying signs of ill-health. It's as if the earth has been smoking two packs of cigarettes a day!,' he added. 'We are entering a period in which the ocean services upon which humanity depends are undergoing massive change and in some cases beginning to fail', he added.

### Adv 2 = Food Prices

International food prices are declining but only slightly.

TDL 15 This Day Live “Global Food Prices Decline” January 12th 2015 <http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/global-food-prices-decline/198979/> JW 1/16/15

Food prices at the international level, as measured by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Food Price Index (FFPI) declined in the month of December 2014, compared with November 2014. The FFPI averaged 188.6 points, 1.7 per cent lower than the revised value in November 2014 and 8.5 per cent lower than the December 2013 figure. According to the FAO, the fall in the value of the Index in December was mainly attributable to the sharp decline in all food prices except cereals which appreciated marginally. The FAO Cereal Price Index increased by 0.4 per cent from the previous month, due to the rise in the prices of wheat brought about by concerns over Russia’s possible export restrictions, although the strengthening of the dollar limited this increase. Rice prices however fell as a result of abundant supply, due to the harvest season, coupled with weak import demand. The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index was down by 2.4 per cent in December 2014, driven by the fall in palm oil prices, as declining crude oil prices crippled demand for palm oil as a biodiesel feed stock. “Prices only recovered towards the end of the year as the harvest season in Malaysia was foiled by heavy rainfall. The FAO Dairy Index declined by 2.3 per cent in December 2014 majorly due to the increased export availability in the face of the weakening import demand for dairy products by major importers namely China and Russia. “The FAO Sugar Index decreased by 4.8 per cent in December from November 2014, due to ample supply from sugar exporting countries especially Brazil. This fall was also exacerbated by the drop in crude oil prices as less ethanol was converted from sugar crops,” it explained.

Minimum wage hikes raise food prices-consensus of economic literature.

ALEC 14 American Legislative Exchange Council “Raising the Minimum Wage: The Effects on Employment, Businesses and Consumers” March 2014 <http://www.alec.org/wp-content/uploads/Raising_Minimum_wage.pdf>

However, negative employment effects are not the only consequence of raising the minimum wage. Employers often cannot fully absorb the costs of an increased mandated wage rate by cutting their workforce because they need that labor to successfully run their businesses. Employers are forced to turn to other methods to protect their bottom line and stay in business. The costs of a minimum wage hike are often passed on to consumers in what economist Daniel Aaronson calls “price pass-through.” In a study of prices in the restaurant and fast food industry—an industry that heavily employs and serves low-wage earners—Aaronson, French and MacDonald found an increase in the minimum wage also increases the prices of food items.24 Using data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 1995 to 1997, the economists examined 7,500 food items (usually a complete meal) from 1,000 different establishments in 88 different geographic areas. They found the increase in menu prices affected limited service restaurants the hardest. These are restaurants where most diners pay at the counter and take their food home with them. These restaurants are also more likely to employ low-wage workers and thus more likely to have their business costs rise as a result of a minimum wage increase. The study found that in these instances, almost 100 percent of the increase in labor costs is passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices.25 These results are consistent with most of the economic literature on the subject. Sara Lemos of the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) looked at more than 20 papers on the subject and found that most studies predicted a 10 percent increase in the minimum wage would result in a 4 percent increase in food prices and a 0.4 percent increase in prices overall.26 Unfortunately, the businesses hit hardest by an increase to the minimum wage are not only the types of places where low-income people are employed, but also businesses frequented by low-income consumers. Food prices are of particular importance to people living near or below the poverty line as they tend to spend a greater percentage of their family budget on food. The low-wage employees who experience an increase to their wages due to a minimum wage increase will have the benefit of higher wages largely offset by higher prices. Additionally, non-minimum wage earners will face higher prices without the corresponding increase in wages. Thus, they will likely cut back spending to compensate. These cutbacks in spending may also result in substitutions toward cheaper, lower quality goods.

Impacts from US market go global.

**Helbing et al 7** Thomas, advisor in the IMF's Research Department where he focuses on commodity market prospects \*Peter Berezin, Ph. D in Economics from the University of Toronto, a Master of Science (Economics) from the London School of Economics and a Bachelor of Arts (Economics) from McMaster University. He has extensive experience in analyzing global economic and financial market trends \*Ayhan Kose Ph.D. in Economics, H. B. Tippie College of Business, University of Iowa. \*Michael Kumhof, PhD at Stanford in Econ \*Doug Laxton, the Head of the Economic Modeling Unit of the IMF's Research Department. \*Nikola Spatafora, Senior Economist in the Research Department, Development Macroeconomics Division, of the IMF “Decoupling the Train? Spillovers and Cycles in the Global Economy” http://www.contexto.org/pdfs/FMIecdecouplingUS.pdf

As a starting point, it is useful to establish some basic facts about the relative size of the U.S. economy and its linkages with other regions. • **The U**nited **S**tates **remains** by far **the** world’s **largest economy** (Table 4.1). When measured at PPP exchange rates, **the U.S. economy accounts for** about one-fifth of global GDP. In terms of market exchange rates, it accounts for **slightly less than one-third of global GDP**. These ratios have not changed much in the past three decades. • **The U**nited **S**tates **is the largest importer in the global economy.** It has been importing, on average, about one-fifth of all internationally traded goods since 1970. It is the second largest exporter after the euro area. • In line with the generally rapid growth in intraregional trade, **the share of trade with the U**nited **S**tates **has greatly increased in the Western Hemisphere** region, including in neighboring countries—Canada and Mexico— and some others in Central and South America (Figure 4.2). Compared with the euro area and Japan, the United States has seen a larger increase in trade with emerging market and other developing countries in general, not just with countries in the Western Hemisphere. Export exposure to the United States—the share of exports to the United States as a percent of GDP—has generally continued to increase, even for countries where the U.S. share of total exports has declined, as trade openness has increased everywhere (Table 4.2). Export exposure to the United States also tends to be larger than that to the euro area and Japan, except in neighboring regions. • Overall, U.S. financial markets have been and remain by far the largest, reflecting not only the size of the economy but also their depth. Changes in U.S. asset prices tend to have strong signaling effects worldwide, and **spillovers from U.S. financial markets have been important, especially during** periods of **market stress.** In particular, correlations across national stock markets are highest when the U.S. stock market is declining (Box 4.1). • Reflecting the size and depth of its financial markets, as well as its increasing net external liabilities, claims on the United States typically account for the lion’s share of extra-regional foreign portfolio assets of the rest of the world (Table 4.3). At the same time, the share of foreign portfolio liabilities held by U.S. investors typically also exceeds the holdings of investors elsewhere, except for the euro area, where intraregional holdings are more important. This illustrates the extent of important international financial linkages with U.S. markets.

High food prices solve famine-newest studies flow aff.

Kenny 14 Charles Kenny (senior fellow at the Center for Global Development ) “Have Higher Food Prices Actually Helped the World's Poor?” Bloomberg Business April 21st 2014 http://www.bloomberg.com/bw/articles/2014-04-21/have-higher-food-prices-helped-the-worlds-poor

For the last six years, many politicians (PDF), global leaders, analysts, and commentators (including me) have argued that higher food prices would push people worldwide into hunger and poverty. In 2010 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization suggested that rising prices had left more than 1 billion of the world’s population without enough food to meet daily dietary requirements. World Bank researchers estimated that price increases from June to December 2010 alone pushed 44 million people below the global, $1.25-per-day extreme poverty line. Those assumptions relied on the fact that although most of the world’s poorest people work in agriculture, they buy more than they grow on their own plots, so higher food prices surely would mean more hunger and poverty. Data, however, pointed in the other direction: The number of people in developing countries who reported that there had been times in the past 12 months when they didn’t have enough money to buy the food their family needed fell by hundreds of millions (PDF) from 2005 to 2009. In 2013 improved FAO estimates backed up the earlier polling reports: The numbers suggested that 842 million people in the 2011-13 period were unable to meet their dietary energy requirements, down nearly 6 percent (PDF) from 893 million people in the 2005-07 period. Now a paper by Derek Heady at the International Food Policy Research Institute credits the recent increases in food prices with speeding progress against poverty. Looking at the rate of poverty reduction across countries and its relationship to changing food prices, Heady finds that rising prices have been associated with more rapid reductions in poverty—both over the past 30 years and looking at data from the past 10 years. He estimates that higher food prices from the mid-2000s onwards may have reduced the number of people living in extreme poverty by from 87 to 127 million people. Heady suggests the fundamental assumption of previous poverty prediction models—that because poor people eat more food than they grow, they’re hurt by higher prices—did not account for the impact of food prices on wages. In a lot of places, as the prices of food rose, poor people earned more money. Even though they were paying more for food, their increased incomes more than made up for that and they got a little richer. In Bangladesh, for example, rural wages adjusted for the price of food increased by about a third from the middle of 2006 to the end of 2010. (Urban wages remained essentially unchanged.)

Food crises independently escalate to World War 3.

**Calvin 98** William CALVIN, theoretical neurophysiologist at the University of Washington, Atlantic Monthly, January, The Great Climate Flip-Flop, Vol 281, No. 1, 1998, p. 47-64

The population-crash scenario is surely the most appalling. **Plummeting crop yields would cause** some **powerful countries to try to take over** their **neighbors or distant lands** -- if only because **their armies,** unpaid and **lacking food, would go marauding**, both at home and across the borders. The **better-organized countries would attempt to use their armies, before they fell apart entirely, to take over countries with significant remaining resources,** driving out or starving their inhabitants if not using modern weapons to accomplish the same end: **eliminating competitors for the remaining food. This** would be a worldwide problem -- and **could lead to a Third World War** -- but Europe's vulnerability is particularly easy to analyze. The last abrupt cooling, the Younger Dryas, drastically altered Europe's climate as far east as Ukraine. Present-day Europe has more than 650 million people. It has excellent soils, and largely grows its own food. It could no longer do so if it lost the extra warming from the North Atlantic.

### Adv 3 = Soft Power

Minimum wage increase is key to US soft power. Soft power solves WMD terrorism.

Winkates 7 Jim Winkates (Research Professor at International Affairs Air War College) “Soft Power Contributiosn to U.S. Counterterrorism Strategy” Presented at the International Studies Association Annual MeetingChicago IL March 2nd 2007

External perceptions of policy legitimacy directly enhance a nation’s soft power. Because of domestic and foreign policy choices made by the U.S. government and even private business, America starts out disadvantaged in terms of perceived illegitimacy. The cutting difference is not the “rightness” or “wrongness” of the policy choices; rather it is that U.S. public and private decision selections are often at variance with the larger international community. National policy on capital punishment and gun ownership, for example, put America in a minority of governments on those issues. 15 With only 3% of world population, the U.S. uses nearly 25% of global petroleum supplies and we appear more self-indulgent in refusing to limit production of gas-guzzling vehicles. The U.S. has rejected the scientific validity of global warming, choosing not to sign the Kyoto environmental treaty. America has been very slow in raising the federal minimum wage as inflation has eroded previous income gains. The federal and state governments virtually ignore 43 million citizens who have no medical insurance whatever. Local governments and school systems often sidestep teaching evolution in schools. The corporate world turns a blind eye to extraordinary compensation and retirement packages for chief executive officers, compounded by the near-total loss of many company retirement accounts amid systemic greed, fraud, and embezzlement. The hard edges of capitalism, as practiced in U.S. business circles, diminish employer/employee loyalty and do not provide the “safety nets” common in other advanced industrial cultures to cushion layoffs, insure against major medical problems, and subsidize child care. In the foreign policy arena, the titanic defense of Israel and its settlement policy, the widely perceived indifference to Palestinian suffering, resort to “extraordinary rendition” of suspected terrorists, the persistent and public disparagement of the United Nations, and the preference for unilateral responses to perceived threats take a toll. There is a price to pay in external perceptions of arrogance, selfishness, and inequity that undergird soft power. A key, unstated assumption for the successful reliance on soft power is the resort to multilateral and institutional responses to problem solving. In the current national discussion on foreign policy, the framework of choice is labored by notions of how much unilateralism (US only) versus resort to more multilateralism (allies, coalitions, the UN), what historic US values and interests are at stake, and whether the perceived challenge or threat is more or less amenable to measures short of force and sanction. The unprecedented 9/11 attack on the US has polarized domestic debate over which policy instruments can best respond to anticipated near-term challenges to the proper ethical conduct and efficiency of the world’s lone superpower. The choice of how much hard or soft power to employ commands much time and energy of elected officials, strategic analysts, and indeed among the attentive citizenry. Always lurking in the background of public sentiment is the nostalgic preference for “just leave us alone” and solve your own problems. The optimal policy choice is not between hard and soft power, but rather how much of each to use , how best to employ those instruments, and when and with whom to engage . A concrete template is the set of responses outlined by James A. Thomson, President and CEO of RAND. He argued that in the long term the U.S. must fight the war on terrorism on at least nine fronts: counterproliferation, international cooperation, diplomacy, intelligence, image, police, development assistance; emergency planning, and lastly military power. Excluding the last element, the other eight foci call for the exercise of soft power. 16 His list of policy avenues came within a few months of 9/11. A s Nye further points out, “As for the sword, the United States will continue to need it from time to time in the struggle against terrorism . . . . Maintaining our hard power is essential to security, But we will not succeed by the sword alone.” 17 A cursory recounting of the use of the U. S. military instrument in the past twenty-five years (Lebanon, Grenada, Libya, Panama, Iraq [twice], Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti [twice], Kosovo, Afghanistan, Sudan, Philippines, and Liberia) reveals that overt reliance on military forces in every case has proven inadequate to achieve order and stability. Just as Senator J. William Fulbright, longest serving chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned of “the arrogance of power” during America’s Vietnam War, Nye cautioned of the dangers of “triumphalism” even before the euphoria that accompanied the initial US entry into Iraq in March 2003. 18 As he subsequently concluded, Winning the peace is harder than winning a war, and soft power is essential to winning the peace. Yet the way we went to war in Iraq proved to be as costly for our soft power as it was a stunning victory for our hard power. 19 Soft power uses neither threat/use of force nor reward/penalty of money to get others to want what we want in the broadest sense – peace, order, sustained economic development, preservation of human rights, international cooperation, and a world order that allows for diversity of political, economic, and cultural choices that can be accommodated without imposing one’s will on others. If hard power commands, coerces, and induces through the use of force, sanctions, payments, and bribes, soft power uses attraction, co-option, and agenda setting through promotion of institutional values, culture, and policies. Some middle size and smaller states have achieved considerable acceptance globally as niche actors using their soft power to lead by example. Canada (32 million people), for example, has carved out an attractive reputation as a multi-cultural nation that accommodates wide diversity at home and as a leader in international peacekeeping abroad. Three small Scandinavian countries (Norway, 4.5 million; Sweden, 9 million, and Denmark, 5.4 million) have earned plaudits for their consistently high annual per capita contributions in foreign economic aid and development assistance. These countries have acquired and maintained solid reputations over time for their national values and consistency of practice, both of which find considerable appeal in the global community. Nye points out that the soft power of a country derives from three sources: culture (attractive to others); political values (if it lives up to them at home and abroad); and foreign policies (if they are seen as legitimate and possessing of moral authority). 20 He acknowledges the conventional distinction between high culture (literature, art, and education) and popular culture (mass entertainment). The key to soft power success turns on the attractiveness of these elite and popular cultural values to others. 21 Universal versus parochial cultures and themes have more intrinsic appeal. Many foreign publics, even in countries at odds with US policies, have greatly admired US technology, music, movies, and television. Similarly, US universities and colleges have long been magnets for more than half a million international students who study on American campuses annually. 22 The Asian region remains the largest sending sector, accounting for 58% of all U.S. international enrollments. Six of the top ten sending countries are Asian (India, China, Korea, and Japan are the top four sources for international students). 23 No Middle Eastern state ranks in the top ten sending countries. In a recent public lecture, however, the Saudi Ambassador to the United States, Prince Turki Al-Faisal, noted that his country sends about 10,000 students annually to study in U.S. educational institutions. 24 U.S. student visas from the Middle East region understandably have been most reduced since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Perhaps the most obvious yet underrated element of soft power is the significant advantage offered by the English language in a rapidly globalizing world. One long-time U.S. employee in the English language training field puts it this way: In recognition of the predominance of the English language, desperate parents around the globe are making huge financial sacrifices to provide English language instruction for their children . . . . demand for access to English language training gives the United States enormous leverage . . . . we have something the whole world desperately craves . . . . [Furthermore] English language proficiency is crucial to scientists, businessmen, merchants, doctors, scholars, and other professionals who want to stay abreast of the latest developments in their professions. 25 Language carries culture, values, norms, and ways of thought. The English language has become the world’s lingua franca and offers a pre-eminent vehicle for extending global outreach. US political values of democracy, minority rights, and free expression have acquired near universal appeal. In early 2004 the US Department of State created a new senior post responsible for all US public diplomacy ( the primary thrust is to “tell America’s story abroad”). Margaret Tutwiler in her first public testimony as officer in charge of the new program acknowledged that America’s standing abroad had badly deteriorated, and that “it will take us many years” to restore it. 26 Where those cherished ideals fall short, especially overseas, such as in the cases of prisoner abuses in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo, Cuba, US esteem pays a heavy price. **Governments can attract or repel international constituencies by their behavior**, living up to announced ideals and standards or by failing to do so. Soft power is accrued only over long time intervals, so that observers can judge the measure of a country over time and through successive challenges and change of governments. **World** public **opinion can be forgiving** over specific failures if the pattern of attractive performance is mostly sustained over time. So, soft power is hard to accrue and not easily lost. It is also increasingly obvious that **the US will need to** husband and **grow its soft power to maximize** the **coop**eration with others **to thwart** the long-term challenge of the **global terror**ist threat. The Changing Nature of Global Threats New post-Cold War threats illustrate that the **new enemies are** very largely not sovereign states nor their armies, but increasingly **failed states, terrorists**, local warlords, petty tyrants, ad hoc militias, **drug traffickers,** organized and transnational crime syndicates, **and** even **cyber outlaws**. Unlike the traditional and conventional warfare threats of earlier decades, these **new challenges** often **defy borders, and are characteristically dynamic**, diverse, fluid, networked, and often unpredictable. **Most cannot be subdued**, or even controlled , **by a single state , not even the remaining superpower**. The more prominent **characteristics of** contemporary **terrorism point to its transnational** (not country specific) **nature**, reflecting loosely organized networks with spin offs and look-a-likes, increasingly inspired by deep religious convictions (mostly but not exclusively Islamist), often millenarian in philosophy (hastening end-of-the-world judgment), aimed to kill as many victims as possible, **with some groups seeking w**eapons of **m**ass **d**estruction, **and** with **victims** very **indiscriminately targeted** (often including their own co-religionists and countrymen).

Terrorism causes extinction.

**Rhodes 9** RICHARD RHODES He has been a visiting scholar at Harvard and MIT, and currently he is an affiliate of the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University. Rhodes is the author of The Making of the Atomic Bomb (1986), which won the Pulitzer Prize in Nonfiction, National Book Award, and National Book Critics Circle Award. It was the first of four volumes he has written on the history of the nuclear age. Dark Sun: The Making of the Hydrogen Bomb (1995), Arsenals of Folly: The Making of the Nuclear Arms Race (2007), and The Twilight of the Bombs (forthcoming in autumn 2010) are the others. Reducing the nuclear threat: The argument for public safety 14 DECEMBER 2009

The response was very different among nuclear and national security experts when Indiana Republican Sen. Richard Lugar surveyed PDF them in 2005. This group of **85 experts judged that** the **possibility of** a **WMD attack** against a city or other target somewhere in the world **is real and increasing over time**. The median estimate of the risk of a nuclear attack somewhere in the world by 2010 was 10 percent. The risk of an attack by 2015 doubled to 20 percent median. **There was strong**, though not universal, **agreement that** a **nuclear attack is more likely** to be carried out **by a terrorist organization than by a government.** The group was split 45 to 55 percent on whether terrorists were more likely to obtain an intact working nuclear weapon or manufacture one after obtaining weapon-grade nuclear material. "The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not just a security problem," Lugar wrote in the report's introduction. "It is the economic dilemma and the moral challenge of the current age. On September 11, 2001, the world witnessed the destructive potential of international terrorism. But the September 11 attacks do not come close to approximating the destruction that would be unleashed by a nuclear weapon. Weapons of mass destruction have made it possible for a small nation, or even a sub-national group, to kill as many innocent people in a day as national armies killed in months of fighting during World War II. "The bottom line is this," Lugar concluded: "For the foreseeable future, the United States and other **nations will face an existential threat** from the intersection of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction." It's paradoxical that a diminished threat of a superpower nuclear exchange should somehow have resulted in a world where the danger of at least a single nuclear explosion in a major city has increased (and that city is as likely, or likelier, to be Moscow as it is to be Washington or New York). We tend to think that a terrorist nuclear attack would lead us to drive for the elimination of nuclear weapons. I think the opposite case is at least equally likely: **A terrorist nuclear attack would almost certainly be followed by a retaliatory nuclear strike** on whatever country we believed to be sheltering the perpetrators. That response would surely **initiat[ing]**e **a new round of nuclear armament** and rearmament in the name of deterrence, however illogical. Think of how much 9/11 frightened us; think of how desperate our leaders were to prevent any further such attacks; think of the fact that we invaded and occupied a country, Iraq, that had nothing to do with those attacks in the name of sending a message.

International credibility solves multiple extinction scenarios.

Nye and Armitage 7 Joseph Nye (Distinguished Service Professor at Harvard, and previous dean of Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government) and Richard Armitage (13th United States Deputy Secretary of State, the second-in-command at the State Department, serving from 2001 to 2005), “CSIS Reports – A Smarter, More Secure America”, 11/6, 2007 http://www.csis.org/component/option,com\_csis\_pubs/task,view/id,4156/type,1/

Soft power is the ability to attract people to our side without coercion. Legitimacy is central to soft power. If a people or nation believes American objectives to be legitimate, we are more likely to persuade them to follow our lead without using threats and bribes. Legitimacy can also reduce opposition to—and the costs of—using hard power when the situation demands. Appealing to others’ values, interests, and preferences can, in certain circumstances, replace the dependence on carrots and sticks. Cooperation is always a matter of degree, and it is profoundly influenced by attraction…The information age has heightened political consciousness, but also made political groupings less cohesive. Small, adaptable, transnational networks have access to tools of destruction that are increasingly cheap, easy to conceal, and more readily available. Although the integration of the global economy has brought tremendous benefits, threats such as pandemic disease and the collapse of financial markets are more distributed and more likely to arise without warning. The threat of widespread physical harm to the planet posed by nuclear catastrophe has existed for half a century, though the realization of the threat will become more likely as the number of nuclear weapons states increases. The potential security challenges posed by climate change raise[s] the possibility of an entirely new set of threats for the United States to consider… States and non-state actors who improve their ability to draw in allies will gain competitive advantages in today’s environment. Those who alienate potential friends will stand at greater risk. China has invested in its soft power to ensure access to resources and to ensure against efforts to undermine its military modernization. Terrorists depend on their ability to attract support from the crowd at least as much

### Framework

The standard is maximizing life.

1. Actor specificity-key to the text of the resolution which is the basis for all burdens-the resolution is a question of government action for which there is no act/omission distinction.

Sunstein Cass Sunstein and Adrian Vermuele, “Is Capital Punishment Morally Required? The Relevance of Life‐Life Tradeoffs,” Chicago Public Law & Legal Theory Working Paper No. 85 (March 2005), p. 17.

The most fundamental point is that unlike individuals, **governments always** and necessarily **face a choice between** or among **possible policies for regulating third parties. The distinction between acts and omissions may not be intelligible in this context,** and even if it is, the distinction does not make a morally relevant difference. Most generally, government is in the business of creating permissions and prohibitions. When it explicitly or implicitly authorizes private action, it is not omitting to do anything or refusing to act. **Moreover, the distinction between authorized and unauthorized private action** – for example, private killing – **becomes obscure when government** formally **forbids private action but chooses a** set of **policy** instruments **that do[es] not** adequately or **fully discourage it.**

If there’s no act/omission-life comes first since its instrumental in pursuing all other values so means based frameworks collapse to the aff. Impacts: A. Morality by very nature is a guide to action, it has to provide a normative structure that generates prohibitions or obligations on action for individual agents or else it would be meaningless. Generic deflationary arguments have no impact, since the government always has to act, so on a substantive level, skepticism and permissibility are excluded. B. No links indicts of the standard- policymakers act in cases of uncertainty without full knowledge of every consequence or implication in the universe but are always obligated to act. Desirability and pain and pleasure are irrelevant since life comes first.

2. Moral uncertainty means we should preserve life to find ethical truth in the future.

Bostrom Nick Bostrom, 2001 prof of Philosophy, Oxford University Journal of Evolution and Technology, Vol. 9, March 2002. First version: 2001 March, JStor

These reflections on moral uncertainty suggest[s] an alternative, complementary way of looking at existential risk. Let me elaborate. Our present understanding of axiology might well be confused. We may not now know—at least not in concrete detail—what outcomes would count as a big win for humanity; we might not even yet be able to imagine the best ends of our journey. If we are indeed profoundly uncertain about our ultimate aims, then we should recognize that there is a great option value in preserving—and ideally improving—our ability to recognize value and to steer the future accordingly. Ensuring that there will be a future version of humanity with great powers and a propensity to use them wisely is plausibly the best way available to us to increase the probability that the future will contain a lot of value.

3. Empiricism. Morality must be based in empirical facts to avoid infinite regress.

Richards Robert, “A Defense of Evolutionary Ethics,” *Biology and Philosophy*, (1986) 265-293

This brief discussion of justification of ethical principles indicates how the concept of justification must, I believe, be employed. "To justify" means "**to demonstrate that a proposition** or system of propositions **conforms to a set of** acceptable **rules**, a set of acceptable factual propositions, or a set of acceptable practices. The order of justification is from rules to empirical propositions about beliefs and practices. That is, if **rules serving as** inference principles or the rules serving **as premises** (e.g., the Golden Rule) **of a justifying argument are themselves put to the test, then they must** be shown to **conform [to]** either to still **more general rules or** to **empirical propositions** about common beliefs and practices. **Barring an infinite regress, this procedure must end in** what are regarded as acceptable beliefs or **practices**. Aristotle, for instance, justified the forms of syllogistic reasoning by showing that they made explicit the patterns employed in argument by rational men. Kant justified the categorical imperative and the postulates of practical reason by demonstrating, to his satisfaction, that they were the necessary conditions of common moral experience: that is, he justified normative principles by showing that their application to particular cases reproduced the common moral conclusions of 18th century German burgers and Pietists. If this is an accurate rendering of the concept of justification, then the justification of first moral principles and inference rules must ultimately lead to an appeal to the beliefs and practices of [people], **which** of course **is an empirical appeal.** So **moral principles** ultimately **can be justified only by facts.**

The only morally accessible empirical facts are pain and pleasure—we can’t escape the fundamental fact that pleasure feels good and pain feels bad.

Sinhababu Neil (National University of Singapore) "The Epistemic Argument for Hedonism" http://philpapers.org/archive/SINTEA-3

One can form a variety of beliefs **using phenomenal introspection**. For example, one can believe that one is having sound experiences of particular noises and visual experiences of different shades of color. When looking at a lemon and considering the phenomenal states that are yellow experiences, one can form some beliefs about their intrinsic features – for example, that they are bright experiences. And **when considering experiences of pleasure, one can make** some **judgments about their intrinsic features** – for example, that they are good experiences. Just as one can look inward at one's experience of lemon yellow and appreciate its brightness, **one can look inward at one's experience of pleasure and appreciate its goodness.** When I consider **[in] a situation of increasing pleasure, I can form the belief that things are better than they were before**, in the same way I form the belief that there is more brightness in my visual field as lemon yellow replaces black. And when I suddenly experience pain, I can form the belief that things are worse in my experience than they were before. **"Pleasure"** here **refers to the hedonic tone of experience**. Having pleasure consists in one's experience having this hedonic tone. Without descending into metaphor, it is hard to give a further account of what pleasure is like than to say that when one has it, one feels good. As Aaron Smuts writes in defending the view of pleasure as hedonic tone, “to 'feel good' is about as close to an experiential primitive as we get.” Some philosophers, like Fred Feldman, see pleasure as fundamentally an attitude rather than a hedonic tone. But as long **as hedonic tones** – good and bad feelings – **are real components of experience, phenomenal introspection will reveal pleasure's goodness.** Opponents of the hedonic tone account of pleasure usually concede that hedonic tones exist, as Feldman seems to in discussing “sensory pleasures,” which he thinks his view helps us understand. Even on his view of pleasure, phenomenal introspection can produce the belief that some hedonic tones are good while others are bad. **There are many different kinds of pleasant experiences [like]**. There are **sensory pleasures,** like the pleasure of tasting delicious food, receiving a massage, or resting your tired limbs in a soft bed after a hard day. There are the **pleasures of seeing** that **our desires** are **satisfied**, like the **pleasure of winning a game, getting a promotion, or seeing a friend succeed**. These experiences differ in many ways, just as the experiences we have when looking at lemons and the sky on a sunny day differ. It is easy to see the appeal of Feldman's view that pleasures “have just about nothing in common phenomenologically” (79). **But** just as our experiences in looking at lemons and the sky on a sunny day have brightness in common, **pleasant experiences all have “a certain common quality – feeling good,” as Roger Crisp argues** (109). As the analogy with brightness suggests, hedonic tone is phenomenologically very thin, and usually mixed with a variety of other experiences. **Pleasure of any kind feels good, and displeasure of any kind feels bad**. These feelings may or may not have bodily location or be combined with other sensory states like warmth or pressure. “Pleasure” and “displeasure” mean these thin phenomenal states of feeling good and feeling bad. As Joseph Mendola writes, “the pleasantness of physical pleasure is a kind of hedonic value, a single homogenous sensory property, differing merely in intensity as well as in extent and duration, which is yet a kind of goodness” (442).

We should act like policymakers—that’s the most educational part of debate.

Shaw PEDAGOGY IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES Using Role-Play Scenarios in the IR Classroom: An Examination of Exercises on Peacekeeping Operations and Foreign Policy Decision Making CAROLYN M. SHAW Wichita State University 2004

The use of role-playing in the classroom provides an alternative method for presenting course materials in contrast to lecturing. Although some materials can be conveyed well through an oral presentation, many concepts in international relations only become less abstract when the student can apply them directly or experience them personally (Preston, 2000). ‘‘To the extent that they engage in constructing new knowledge or reconstructing given information, rather than simply memorizing it, they gain a deeper understanding’’ (King, 1994:16). Merryfield and Remy (1995:8) similarly note that ‘‘students master content not only by being exposed to information through readings and lectures...but also by engaging in a reflective process in which they make the information their own by evaluating and using it.’’ Since class trips abroad are beyond the scope of most courses, simulations can be used to place students in a unique international context or position which they would otherwise be unable to experience, and give them the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the material. One challenge that instructors face is the trade-off in terms of coverage of material and the time it takes to conduct an active learning exercise. Such exercises usually take more time than covering the same materials in lecture format (Boyer et al., 2000:4). The key to using role-playing effectively without sacrificing too much content is to plan the exercise carefully to provide interactive examples of the course materials. Frequently this can be done in coordination with a preparatory lecture. The concepts can be introduced prior to the exercise, and then participation in the exercise provides the students with concrete examples of more abstract theories and ideas presented in the lecture. For example, when learning about the bureaucratic politics model of foreign policy decision making, students are often frustrated that the government actors involved cannot simply ‘‘reach a consensual agreement and do what’s best for our country.’’ By actually taking on the roles of the different agencies involved in foreign policy making, students begin to understand the underlying conflicts between these actors and the challenge of clearly defining what is in our ‘‘national interest.’’

### Underview

First, neg abuse outweighs aff abuse-4 minute 1AR puts me at a strategic disadvantage since the neg can craft a perfect strategy to the aff-supercharged by 6 minute 2nr which allows you to collapse to any issue and crush me on it. Proven empirically-according to tabroom, neg won 66% of outrounds at VBT.

Second, presume aff-living wage is intrinsically valuable since it attempts to benefit many whereas low wages only benefit the few.

Third, T is an RVI for the aff if I win a counter interp-the nature of T makes it a NIB since it’s a layer before theory and the neg doesn’t have to be topical so I can’t turn it-outweighs other disads to the RVI since it’s intrinsic the structure of theory and not a side effect.

Fourth, consensus of experts agree the economic benefits of raising the minimum wage outweigh the costs.

Frydenborg 13 Brian E. Frydenborg (Master of Science in peace operations from George Mason University's School of Public Policy) “Ethical Issues of Raising the Minimum Wage” April 26th 2013 http://people.opposingviews.com/ethical-issues-raising-minimum-wage-6865.html

In 2013 the Initiative on Global Markets at the University of Chicago’s Booth School of Business surveyed 38 economics experts about the minimum wage. About one-third agreed that raising the minimum wage in the U.S. would "make it noticeably harder for low-skilled workers to find employment," about one-third disagreed that it would do so, and about one-quarter said they were "uncertain." So the jury's out on that one. But when asked if the costs of raising the minimum wage to $9 and tying it to inflation are "sufficiently small compared with the benefits" to minimum-wage workers such that "this would be a desirable policy," 5 percent strongly agreed, 42 percent agreed, 8 percent disagreed, 3 percent strongly disagreed, and 32 percent were uncertain. That's a total of 47 percent agreeing to some degree vs. 11 percent disagreeing to some degree, a clear margin of economists in favor that, yes, there are negatives, but that the positives of raising the minimum wage at least somewhat clearly outweigh these negatives.